Congress will be changed, and instead of containing only three Democrats to ten Whigs, it will be composed of a majority of friends of the Administration. Nashville Union states, after a conference with several Democratic editors, that "The prospect is glorious; that Col. P. will be elected by an overwhelming majo rity. That a large inspirity of our delegation in the next Congress will be opposed to Honry Clay for the Presidency, and in favor of the Republican Administration, is already morally certain. The people are up; and we shall not be surprised if they cleanly sweep the State

of Federal Whigirm ILLEGAL VOTES .- Much complaint is made by the Whigs, in relation to illegal votes, and the Free Press thinks or understands that Mr. Barton, in contesting the election, can claim the return by some 25 or 30 We have only to add that if such can be established by Mr. B., no man more cheerfully than Mr. Lucas would him the honor of representing the district. Lucas and his friends, however, have been, to some extent, also investigating the polls, and if Mr. Barton finds cause for complaint, Mr. Lucas will have much more. We have seen the list of spurious votes, from some portions of the district, which satisfy us that a purg ing of the polls, so far from risking Mr. Lucas' election, will greatly increase his majority. Of 28 illegal votes given in Morgan, for example, 18 are for Mr. Barton, and 10 for Mr. Lucas. A friend intimately acquainted with Hampshire, having examined the list of reputed illegal votes for Mr Lucas in that county, assures us that three-fourths of them were as good as any in the that three-fourths of them were as good as any in the county. A large proportion of those in this county are already ascertained to be good. Throughout a large proportion of the district, the sheriffs and a majority of the commissioners were on the side of our opponents, and would be supposed, inclined carefully to scrutisize the Democratic vote: and we presume challeng. tinize the Democratic vote; and we presume, challenged, as was their duty, every vote they suspected to be doubtful. So far from losing therefore, by a purging of the polls, the friends of Mr. Lucas are confident of a large accession to this majority. We understand, also, that this is the conviction of Mr. Lucas, and that he will spare no pains to have the work of purging the polls thoroughly prosecuted; should the intention of Mr. Barton to contest the election be carried out and make it neces sary. This Mr. Barton has a right to do, and must judge himself of the considerations which urge him to such a course. In this, we are authorized to say, that Mr. Lucas will be prepared to meet him, and entertains no feat of the result .- Winchester Virginian.

From the "leakings out" in this part of the State we think it is pretty well settled, that Mr. Rives is to be laid aside, and that Governor Campbell is to for the Senate by the Whigs. This shift, it is hoped, will secure enough of Van Buren votes from "Little Tennessee" to insure his success—and if he should succeed, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. Rives placed in the Gubernatorial chair. Of one thing we are now perfectly satisfied: Efforts are making to unite the Conservative and the Whig parties, preparatory to action, at the next session of the Legislature.

But can the design be consummated? Can the union Will the "Impracticables" retreat from the position which they occupied last Winter? Afterstanding outso manfully for their principles, on that occasion, will they now surrender, and assist in elevating men. whose principles they disapprove, and whose political honesty they so much doubt? What say Bailey, and Cropper, and Smith, and Gilmer, and Southall, and Gre-Will they abandon their own party, and those who have fought for years past in their ranks, and cast their votes for the leaders of the Conservatives? But even if these gentlemen should yield, (which we do not for an instant suppose.) would the people sanction the arrangement-or rather would they not scout with indignant scorn such profligate bargaining for power and place? There is a spirit and an independence—there is a regard for political consistency, and a devotion to principle, which will revolt at such intrigue and management-which will hurl from their places the agents in so corrupt an agreement. Let those who are disposed to consummate the arrangement recollect the late of John Q Adams and Henry Clay, -let them recollect the arrangement about the Presidency, and the Secretaryship and take warning. Rouse up, People of Virginia, and look to your rights - Valley Star.

We have given to the Administration several dele

gates who have been set down by the Whigs as Conse vatives. We have done this for reasons altogether sa tisfactory and just. They are representing decidedly Administration counties, and dare not go in opposition to their constituents, if they wish to continue in public life. Again: we have been credibly informed, that the most of those very delegates themselves are Administration men; and that the rest will respect and carry out the political opinions of those they represent. In this way (fairly we think) have we made out the table, for the delegates elect, given below. This result is beyond what we anticipated. It proves that Federalism, in any form, is utterly unacceptable to Virginia. She cannot go it and never will. The election of a Democratic U.
S. Senator (if we are not greatly deceived) is certain.—
Virginia is safe—perfectly safe—for Van Buren in 1840!
This is glory enough for one time, at least: The people of Virginia have non-suited Whiggery! Whig Management .- We cannot reprobate sufficiently

the conduct of some of the Whig papers in making out their tabular statements of our (Virginia) Elections down as Conservative or doubtful, and those which and properly speaking, Conservative, are put down Whig-Bath is represented as Whig; and she is Administra-tion, and only elected a Conservative upon local and not political grounds. Grayson, Russell, Smyth, Tazewell, Prince Edward, Washington and a few others, are put down as Conservative, when the information received from those counties shows, that they and their delegates are Administration, and will go with the Ad ministration on all prominent questions, and will vote for a Democratic U. S.' Senator. Brooke is claimed a Conservative; Giles and Mercer, and Braxton and Lewis, are claimed as Whigs: The fact is, that every county which may be connected with Conservatish in the slightest degree, is claimed by them as Rives Conservative, put down accordingly, and added to their list to swell out the number of Anti Administration members of our Legislature. Is this fair? honorable? The majority of those who are called Con servatives by the Whigs are as much opposed to Whig gery and Rivesism, as are the rest of the Democrati members elect. They will not go with them, nor need they expect it. Further, the most of those claimed as Conservatives by the Whigs are from Little Tennessee, where there are not, 200 Anti Administration votes, and where yclept Conservatives could never have been elected, if they had declared against the Administration They were elected by Administration counties, as Ad ministration men, and as such should be reported. These facts must have been known to the Whig editors-we cannot see why they should not know them - Why then have they thus acted? Could there be any other reason for it, but a wish to make a false impression upon the public, in reference to this matter, and thereby bolster up their party for a short time? Take away from them (as we have done) all they improperly and falsely claim, and they will be reduced so low that "few will do them And this should be done in truth and just tice. Then it will be discovered to their mortification. that Democracy in Virginia is triumphant! [Shenandoah Sentinel.

FAMILY JARS AGAIN .- Anti-Masonry, which for years has been defunct and almost forgotten in every other State in the Union, has, until lately, regarded Pennsy vania as its "snug harbor," where it could securely plot all manner of mischief. But within the past year, it has been so awfully kicked and cuffed both by friends and fees even here, that it will be compelled shortly to bid the world good night. It seems that at the recent Opposition Convention at Chambersburg, the antimasonic influence received what it doubtless regards as most scurvy treatment. The Convention recommend ed Henry Clay to the Whig National Convention, as the first choice of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, against which Penrose, Dickey, and others of the stamp—the renegades adopted and used by Ritner and Stevens struggled with all their power in the hope that another State Convention would be called, in which the Harrisonites might have a majority. Failing in this, Dickey moved to insert the name of Harrison in the resolu tions, in the place of that of Henry Cley, and being again foiled, he bluntly charged the Whigs with an intent to pack the aforesaid National Convention-the anti Masons in turn were themselves accused of treacherous designs, and finally Penrose, Dickey, and seventeen followers, gave in a protest and retired. Whether Penrose went out by way of the window or the door, is not stated; but this is clear, that the alliance between the two parties is now dissolved forever. The friends of Henry Clay have formally proclaimed their inde-pendence. What course will the Harrisonites pursue? Are they prepared to play second fiddle now, after hav-Are they prepared to play second addie how, after having led the band so long? Are they content to be thus puffed out with as little ceremony, as one would extinguish a farthing rush light?—Peansylvanian.

Penrose, Dickey, and company, have published their protest against the proceedings of the late Chambersburg Convention, and with their little band held a separate meeting decourse of the Clevites.

meeting, denouncing the course of the Clayites. From of their proceedings, it is evident that at present at least, they are by no means disposed to succumb, and follow at the heels of the Philadelphia party, which has so decidedly rejected Harrisonism. They call upon the opponents of Martin Van Buren to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg in August next, and to do the same in relation to the National Convention at the same place in December. Then, there is to be another Convention at Harrisburg in September, to unite the Anti Van Buren party, in all of which, it is presumed, that Harrisonism must have a majority, or else Penrose and his satellites will resort to their panacea for all political ills, and "jump out of the window." These Conventions, however, will not an swer. It is clear that Whiggery is resolved, and that Harrisonism must yield, either with a good or a bad grate, just as it chooses .- 16.

It is stated by an accredited correspondent of th Boston Atlas, that Mr. Webster will not be a candidate for the Presidency in the ensuing election. A lette from Mr. Webster himself to this effect, it is said, will soon be published. This leaves the choice of the Whige between Mr. Clay and General Harrison, and it will their cause, unless compromise and reconciliation effect the union of their support for one or the other .- Nat. Gazette

NATIONAL BANK We have recently noticed, as one of the significant signs of the times, a concerted movement by the Clay and Conservative coalition in favor of a National Bank. They have started from the "half-way house," as we formerly predicted, and at the full speed of a fifty horse power locomotive into the gulf of Hamiltonian Federalism. It is amusing to see how widely and cotemporaneously these prompted steps are taken, and how curiously—as in the panic of 1834, and the revulsion of 1837 -this movement has proceeded. Whether as a part of the scheme, or as mere premonitory symptoms, we have protested drafts of one bank institution—closing the doors of others—failure of one mercantile firm—cotton circular combinations to sustain others—denunciations of one measure or another of the Administration, instead of their company of the state of of their own speculating follies -- and over and above all, the sinister croak, croak, croak, of all the automaton politicians for an overshadowing National Bank.

When the disease is excess, the cry is for more rum; so Messis Clay and Co recur to their grand party stimulus, a National Bank.

We ask our readers to advert a moment to the follow we ask our readers to advert a monter ing developments of a few weeks.

The yeomanry and mechanics, the friends of a really sound currency of a constitutional standard of value, as well as the advocates of a strict J. fersonian construction well as the advocates of a strict J. fersonian construction. of the Constitution, will see whither the combined Opposition are seeking to lead them

1 Only eighteen days ago, Mr. Dennis Smith, that bird of ill omen, comes out in the National Intelligencer in favor of a National Bank, though expressing some misgivings that the project could not at present succeed.

2. The letters of the New York Express correspondent every few days teem with tirades against the ex- camp. changes and the currency, and with exhortations in favor

of a National Bank. 3 The Evening Star of the 12th instant, puts out the

following feeler: "As a private enterprise, unconnected with extensive combination, the plan of making advances and suspending the immediate sale of cotton, may fairly be jus-tified, and had the original circular been framed with a little more caution, all criticism upon the subject would probably have been avoided. We are, however, glad that it has been published, as it has given rise to the examination of a subject of infinite importance to the Southern country; we mean the absolute necessity of a great moneyed institution, adequate to the bringing of the Southern crop to market, at a proper time, and

under favorable circumstances."

The South! ay, Virginis, South Carolina, &c. apprized by the new Whig and Conservative condition of the absolute necessity of a great monical institution!

But the Editor grows bolder, and under the name of a correspondent, on the 15th, says:

"I know but one way, and I dely any man to show another or better way. ... We must have a NATIONAL BANK. Stiffe the matter as we will-indulge our party notions as we will, to this course we must come, if we have any regard for

the good of the whole country."

4. Even the bitter opponent of the Star in his own city, but still the opponent of the Administration, hesi-tates not the same week to chime in on this point:

· Under the wholesome supervision of the United States Bank, this could not be the case. That institution, by demanding regular and prompt settlements of balances, kept the banks of the whole country within their proper spheres. The currency thus rendered regular, individual exercise was left to the free exercise of its resources, and general prosperity was the result. The necessity for this controlling power has been felt in different parts of the country in a great degree. In New England less, because the Suffolk bank has uniformly acted as the regulator. The Cincinnati banks have recently attempted the same system with the banks whose operations are, by the course of trade, brought within there sphere of action. As the public become more awake to the necessity of a general regulator, the time, for the establishment of a National Bank, conducted in the manner of the United States' Bank, will approach more nearly. Until such period arrives, the mercantile classes will be subjected to ruin in their business by the speculative interference of monopolizing institutions." 5. This old Federal faith is re echoed anew from the interior of North Carolina by Messrs. Clay and Rives's

partisans, as may be seen by the following notice in the North Carolina Standard: "A GREAT MEETING .- A meeting of Federal Whigs was held in Salisbury on the 25th ult. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating Delegates to a con vention, which was to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Fischer. It was a complete failure, as we hear from the Western Carolinian, being composed of the chairman and some ten or twelve others, after repeated notices given several days previous, and twice ringing the bell on that day. Several resolutions were adopted, among which was the following, which shows

the cloven foot of Federalism: "Resolved. That this meeting is decidedly in favor of a National Bank, whenever it may be deemed by Con-

gress expedient to establish one. 'And yet the 'Whigs' pretend to care nothing about a National Bank, and their presses in North Carolina are striving to cheat the people into this belief. On! the

deceptions of Federal Whiggery." 6. Governor Cannon, in a recent electioneering address has heldly recommended a National Bank. - Globe

BOMESTIC.

concerning the folly of attempting to contravene the affable when spoken to, but at other times very dignified laws of trade by a conspiracy to keep the prices of any commodity of general consumption higher than they naturally would be, has been signally illustrated by the case of the wheat and flour monopolists of this State. "It is as dangerous to tamper with the laws of trade

as with the laws of the human constitution, and their violation is sooner or later as signally avenged who take counsel together for the purpose of compelling the community to pay artificially high prices for any product which may be raised in an indefinite quantity. are often blindly engaged in a plot against their own intercets. They are digging a mine, which, when sprung, will be likely to blow up their own castle.

"The millers of the interior of New York have for some years past detained their wheat and flour from market, in the hope of ultimately realizing large prices They were furnished with ample means for this from the incorporated banks, and were thus enabled to defy competition. They paid the farmers liberally for their wheat, in order to prevent a decline of prices, and to get the entire crop into their own hands. Let any one look at the map of the country, and observe what a vast fertile wheat bearing country pours its harvests through the Eric canal, consisting of our own fertile interior, a part of Pennsylvania, all Ohio traversed by he Cleveland canal, Indiana and Illinois, and he will no onger wonder that these men, in their favorable posishould become, like the garners of Pharaoh, cramined for seven years' famine, and that the millers of Rochester should literally fix the price of flour for the New York

market.
"The artificial scarcity produced by these means induced consumers to resurt to other bread stuffs and other Wheat became too dear to be consumed and pulse were substituted. It is true that the prices of

cheaper than wheat flour. high prices it bore in market. Farmers were induced to go more largely than ever into a branch of agriculture which offered such liberal returns. The quantity of wheat raised in the country has been increased, from year to year, for the last three years, and the propor-tion of soil appropriated to its cultivation is now im-

"At this moment, when the plains and hills of our mighty inland country are rich with the promise of abundant wheat harvests, when grain is waving where formerly cattle lowed in pastures, or grass stood waiting for the scythe, at this moment the forestallers of the flour market find that they have undertaken more than they can execute. They discover that no mercantile combination, with all the aid of the banks, can keep pace in this race with the productiveness of Nature, and the activity of human industry. They see that no such volun-tary monopoly, unsided by law, as that in which they have been engaged, can possibly last through more than two or three seasons. Their means are exhausted; their garners are full, and the immense harvests of the present summer are yet to be purchased It has been said, that | Florida to avoid those unfortunate collisions which have the millers of Rochester alone will lose half a million of dollars by the decline which is now taking place in the prices of flour.

The banks will be called on to sustain those whom they have hitherto sided in those transactions, and must le it, as far as they are able, but they will find it an em barrassing business. In the mean time, it is proper to record the calamitous result of this conspiracy to the community to pay exorbitant prices for an article of posts throughout the country; and from the conduct of general consumption, as a useful lesson to those who are tempted by the lust of riches to engage in such projects.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle. FORT KING, May 27, 1839. The last fifteen or twenty days have been to son of much interest and speculation. The Florida war has been so often ended, that every step taken to effect a result so desirable seemed to sink us still deeper in the mire, and caused us to look confidently for a more har- the numerous and discouraging circumstances which resing and sanguinary continuance. But the occur-rences of the last week leave no doubt but that the war But the occuris ended, and we at least have the prospect of being reeved from pursuing an enemy who can never be found or numbered but under a flag of truce.

Gen. Macomb arrived at Garey's Ferry in April, and mmediately issued orders to the army generally, of such a character as would be the means of opening a communication with the hostiles, and appointed the 1st of May for a general council at Fort King. All the friendly In dians and negroes were despatched into the interior with ver; thence north up Pease creek to a line running du instructions to obtain an interview if possible; but, from the threats which had been from time to time received Kissimmee river by Istokpoga creek, down the Kissim

from them, there were but few who predicted a successful result. The most experienced officers in Florida were of this opinion. No Indian or white man would run the hazard of encountering them, as Sam Jones had sent in word that any stranger who approached his camp, under any circumstances whatever, should be put Gen. Macomb arrived here on the 30th April, but not

an Indian was to be seen or heard of; and from the fre-

quent depredations in different parts of the country, the

prospect of a successful result was, indeed, gluomy — Gen. Taylor came soon after, completely discouraged. The friendly Indian who had been with him some six

or eight months, instead of being the medium of com-munication with the hostiles, had joined them, taking with him all the friendly ladians at Tampa, and leaving word that Gen Macomb had come for the purpose of gathering them in under friendly assurances, serze them, and transport them to Arkansas, and that he and his friends were not to be deceived. After this became known, every officer saw but a re currence of those disheartening events which have characterized this protracted war from its very commence nent. Gen. Macomb, however, was not willing to abandon his object under these circumstances, and accord ingly adopted every plan that could be devised to attain the desired end. Indian John a friendly Indian, toge ther with his women and children, received presents and provisions, and were directed to take themselves to the hammocks and swamps, and not return until he had

an interview with some of the hostiles. He returned after the lapse of a few days, bringing intelligence that Mickasukie warriors were encamped within mile of us, and the following morning would visit the

Early in the morning these distinguished visiters were seen wending their way through the pine woods towards our encampment, bearing a white flag, and headed by Harlock tuste-nuggee, a Mickosukie chief .-They were received by Gen. Macomb with much form and ceremony, and with every mark of friendship and kindness. All of them were much embarrassed by the appearance of so many officers and soldiers in uniform d it was not until they were told that they pertained to the rank of the great chief that was sent to talk to them, that they were at all satisfied. The appearance of these Indians was indeed interesting; some of them had had no intercourse with the whites for at least three years. The chief Har lock-tuste-nuggee was a man about thirty years of age well dressed, tall, commanding person, manly, prepossessing countenance, and an expressive and fluent speaker. The others were quite expressive and flue nt speaker. young, and remarkable for their nideous and repulsive faces, and their fine, well proportioned, athletic persons. which were well displayed, they having no other garb than a rough buckskin shirt. The General explained to them clearly and briefly the object of his visit them, and, if they were willing to comply with his de-mands, the white and red man could once more be at peace. The country below Pease creek was shown to them upon the map, the boundary defined, and if they were disposed to go there and be at peace, and not cross the line, they should remain unmolested for the time being; and that those Indans who were committing depredations along the frontiers, in the vicinity of Tallabassee, must be brought in without delay. If you are willing to accrde to this, said Gen. Macomb, again be friends; if no, the war must be continued .-The chief evinced much pleasure, and expressed his willingness to comp'y with every demand. The Indians, he said, were cattered throughout the country in parties of four and ive, but he knew that so soon as those west of the Sawannee river heard what he should send to them, they would cease their depredations, come in immediately, and retire to the country assigned them. His young men he would send there without delay, re quiring them to come in.

This chief and his companions left us the following morning, and eight days after encamped in our vicinity with upwards of a hundred souls. In the mean time Lieut. Col. Harney arrived from Key Biscayne with Chitto-tuste-nuggee, the principal chief of the Semi-noles and Mickisukies. Sandy, a faithful black interpreter, after three day's search, accidentally discovered this Indian near the Everglades, returning from a fish ing excursion. He immediately accosted him, when the chief asked him what he wanted there? "I suppose you have come with more lies." Sandy, however related to him the pistructions given to Col. Harney by Gen. Macomb, which he was induced to believe, and consented to accompray him to the fort.

Upon Chitto juste-nuggee's arrival at Fort Lauder dale, he obtaines from Lieut. Col. Harney a corroboration of all that had been told him by Sandy. He ex-pressed his willingness to accompany Col Harney to any point to neet Gen. Macomb; but, before doing so was desirous to return to his tribe and consult upon the acceptance of the terms offered them. After an absence of three days, he returned, bringing with him O-che-hadjo, a young chief who had been delegated by the tribe to witness his proceedings with the whites.

Sam Jones, from his age and inability to travel, de clined coming, but desires his acquiescence in the terms proposed to be made known. This man, in the opinion of the Indians, has never been considered an important chief, and less so now than ever. The Mickasukies, of which tribe he is a chief, have heretorore occupied in Northern portion of the peninsula; but from the inroads made upon them by the troops, they have been obliged to retire South, cultivate and live upon land belonging which tribe he is a chief, have heretofore occupied the to the Seminoles, who are by far more numerous Seminoles, finding this to be the case, and having an (From the New York Evening Post)
SPECULATION.
There is much instruction in the following view of certain flour speculations, of which we heard so much a year or two since, and which are now approaching on try. The Mickasukies, being reduced to this emergentry. antipathy to this feeble but warlike nation, determined

offortunate close:
"What was said the other day in the Evening Post He is shout forty years of age, remarkably pleasant and out of council, he showed himself to be a man of much intelligence and observation. The Indians paid him great respect, and seemed gratified in having so able a

The last council was held on the 22d inst., both chiefs were present, together with furty five Seminoles and Mickasukie warriors. Gen Macomb upon this occasion. es upon all others, gave to it a degree of excitement and interest by adhering to imposing forms and ceremonies. Indeed, this is indispensable in all negotiations with Indians; for among the most degenerated these customs are retained from generation to generation, and attach to all that is said a degree of solemnity which they be lieve is gratefully received by the Great Spirit.

A large council chamber was erected, and the Gene al and his staff, with all the officers at the post, in uni form, were escorted to the council by the band of the th infantry and a company of dragoons on foot White flags were boisted at different points; a fire was built in the centre of the chamber, around which the Indians were seated in profound silence; pipes and tobacco were given them, and amid a cloud of smoke the Indians passed round, shaking hands with all present. The terms of peace were again fully explained to them—that they were to go below Pease creek and remain within the prescribed limits, as shown by the black lines drawn up with the capitals of banks at their command, should on the map, and be at peace. The 15th day of July next be masters of the Western harvests; that their garners is the day agreed upon for them to be within the coun try for the present allotted them. Chitto-tuste-nuggee followed in a brief and sensible speech. He expressed, with great earnestness, the pleasure he derived in once more friends; and his concurrence and that of his tribe in all that had been proposed. The most vigorous measures, he said, should be immediately adopted to bring in the straggling parties, and a complete removal so profusely as heretofore, and Indian corn, rye, polatoes should be effected to the country assigned without delay He desired that posts might be established near these articles rose in consequence, but they were still their boundaries to keep the whites from intruding upon them; and that a space of ground might be made "In the mean time, while the consumption of wheat tween them—a neutral ground—upon which neither inwas diminished, its cultivation was encouraged by the tuste nuggee said: "He had but little to say-the chief who had preceded him had spoken the words of his own heart-the tomahawk and scalping-knife are now buried forever - and the Great Spirit knows our hearts are true. Six of my young men, who you see are not here, are gone West of the Suwannee river, and in the vicinity Tallahassee, to carry the great talk. I know," said he, "that murders have been recently committed-it could not be otherwise-as those Indians have not yet heard the word of our great father. When they hear it, all will be peace, and our people shall immediately retire to the country designated

When he had finished, Gen Macomb told them if any ne present had any thing to say he was ready to hear them. They said they had nothing to say; their chiefs had spoken the words of their own hearts. cil broke up, after being in session about four hours. Every act and expression on the part of the Indians evinced the atmost sincerity and friendship. They at tributed the war to the proper cause-the aggression of the whites- and were willing to retire to any part of existed for so many years. The men were destitute of clothing other than a buckskin shirt, and the women and children were almost in a state of nudity. Those who had covering were wrapped up in old forage bags, picked up in the vicinity of abandoned posts; they were truly objects of commiseration.

The gathering in of the Indians and their removal are assigned to the commanding officers of the different the Indians, and the discreet and judicious manner in which all things have been conducted, we have no doubt but the peace is (if the Government is so disposed) permanently restored. No deception had been practised; nothing had been disguised; and to General Macomb's candor and frankness, his generous attentions to their wants and wishes, and to his knowledge of their habits and manners, may be attributed his success in the present undertaking. He certainly deserves great credit for his untiring zeal and perseverance in overcoming occurred from day to day; and the citizens of Florida, it actuated by any other motives than gain, should be grateful for his efforts in closing a war which is only distinguished for its cold-blooded murders-its drain upon the Treasury of our country-and its filling the ockets of those who have done much, and may be expected to do more, in contributing to its continuance

The country which is, for the present, assigned to the Indians, is within a line commencing at the point of land between Charlotte harbor and Sanybel rieast, striking the head of Lake Istokpoga; thence to the

mee through Lake O Lee cho bee, directly south to Shark | river, continuing to its mouth; and from thence to thplace of beginning. This boundary gives them a country uninhabitable for any white man. The larger purtion of it, most of the year, is completely inundated.—
There is some land, in the vicinity of Pease creek and the Kissimmer river, soscept ble of cultivation; but elsewhere, that which is not overflown is deep sand this arrangement the Indians are excluded from the At lantic, to which they heretotore have had free access; commenced at Philadelphia, under the superintendand, like the Arabs, have tobbed and destroyed all who ence of Mr. Lenthal, who likewise furnished the mohave been so unfortunate as to be wrecked upon that | del for the one of which we are now speaking. She is coast

The southern extremity of the peninsula is reserved, and is said to be good land, and desirable for the loca-tion of forts and light-houses. A chain of posts is to be established across the country, from Tampa Bay to Fort Mellon, leaving a space of country-a neutral carronades and two long twelves, with a complement of ground-between the Indian boundary and the nearest about 175 men and officers. She combines, we are told, post, of about fifty nules in breadth. Infantry and dra- all the recent improvements in ship building, and in this respect is well worthy the inspection of those who build goons are to occupy the posts, and by placing there in upon this river. One of the principal improvements, elligent and judicious officers, who are acquainted with the Indian character, and with the disposition of the consists in such an adaptation of the keel, as to allow of being parted with, without any material detriment or settlers resorting to such places for traffic and gain, we danger to the body of the vessel. In merchant ships, it may look for much good resulting from the present ar-rangement. One thing must result from it: we can, within the coming six or nine months, obtain an intiis customary to leave a small space between each frame, to be filled with salt as a preventive of the dry rot. As the moisture arising from salt has been found injurimate knowledge of their fastnesses; and if the Governous to the health of a man-of-war's crew, to remedy this ment persists in driving them from the country, merely and to goard against decay, in the United States ships to carry out the policy of emigration which is adopted, we can meet them upon more equal grounds, and PER. every two frames are firmly united together, leaving a space of about eight inches between that and the next; HAPS succeed. But if the true policy is observed, that which is due to humanity and justice, and that which is so that the air freely circulates around every timber as demanded by our citizens, who are thickening upon our it were, from one end of the vessel to the other; the stem, so that the air freely circulates around every timber as too, we believe, instead of being, as has been usual, mostly beyond the planking, is more within the vessel, Western frontier unprotected, they will be allowed to re main. Let loose such spirits as these in a country to for greater strength and security." which they must be taken by force, and the scenes which have been enacted here the last four years will bear no comparison with the bloody conflicts and marders which must ensue upon that border, where are assembled fifty Preparations are making at the same yard, for laying the keel of a steam frigate. Under the new Administration housand warriors, who only want a leader to give vent of the Navy Department, things more with much greater

to a feeling which can never be subdued If the war is again commenced, the Indians will be driven from the Everglades, and the country will again be overrun by parties of four and five, who will be a tersettler and vittage. Let them go to the country to which they have gladly consented to go; and if they remain at peace, why disturb them? No man can crave it, but for its delightful climate; and let time ac complish that which the best blood and the coffers of our country have failed to do. We may talk of the triumph arms; this is all idle, and belongs to the crafty speculator, and the loafers who have been hanging upon our frontier from the commencement of the war, and who will now be reduced to the necessity of working for their

The integrity of our Government is involved only when removing the Indians from a country which they have sold, and which can be cultivated by the whites. This has already been accomplished; and some magna nimity should be displayed towards an enemy who is willing to abandon the whole for a portion upon which no white man can live. It is impossible not to feel an under Registers, and without being enrolled and licensinterest in these people, who for four years have been ed, have, in violation of law, been for many years encontending for their homes. Florida is the land of their gaged in the whale fisheries. birth; but, independent of this, there is no country in the world so peculiarly adapted to their wants and hat it is evident that this course has been adopted without bits. Its climate, at all seasons of the year, is so mild its sanction, and it becomes matter of regret that a practical a single article of dress is sufficient for their comultice so erroneous should have been introduced and suffort; the soil is fertile, producing spontaneously roots fered so generally to be pursued, being contrary to the and vegetables enough to supply their wants; its rivers instructions of this office contained in the Circular of and ponds abound with fish and turtle; and in its ham- 23th December, 1793, and its decisions in special cases mocks and pine barrens, game of every description can submitted to it; and also in disregard of existing laws, be found whenever they are disposed to hunt it

habitable for civilized man; for which they come, as humble suppliants, to ask or receive peaceable posses

FROM FLORIDA - We have information from Florida, bly from every quarter, and that several hundred are now illected at Fort King The most confident belief is entertained, by the officers of the Army, that the war is, in a few days ago, but it was supposed to have been the work of a white man and a negro. The Indians declare their determination to abide by the treaty, and their actions, so far, show that they are in earnest. Whether trust that the anticipations of the officers of the Army may all be realized, and that we may say, at last, that there is an end of the Florida war .- Alexandria Guzette (Correspondence of the Sarannah Georgian)

FURTHER NEWS PROM FLORIDA - We have received the following short letter, from our attentive correspondent, per the steamboat Forester, arrived on Saturday morning, from Garey's Ferry. We hasten to lay it be-

fore our readers: "GARRY'S FERRY, E. F., June 11. "My Dear Sir: Since the departure of Gen. Macon for Washington, there has been no change in the aspect of our Indian affairs. They seem very generally to under. stand that the fighting is over, and frequently come into our camps and show themselves along the road. Occa- tection of those laws, Collector of the Customs are ausionally we hear of a murder committed by them, but I am inclined to attribute such acts to those who have not yet heard of the peaceful disposition of their former foes. of the experiment has yet to be tried, and all we can and on their arrival in port, the manifest and entry with certainty is. "nous rerrons.

"Two companies of Dragoons, (E and G) under the command of H. W. Meirill, 2d Dragoons, leaves to day, n the steamer Charleston, for Savannah, where they will take shipping for New York."

(From the Army and Nary Chronicle.)

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY - Official.

General Green, Adjurant General's Officer.

No. 39.

1.—The Major General Commanding in-Chief, have in the deargons, when serving as lumb

ing observed that the dragoons, when serving as light infantry, practise the obsolete system of 1834, instead of the prescribed system of 1835, "for Light Infantry and Refle Shirmishes," directs that the former be now discontinued. The "Carbine Manual," prescribed in General Orders, January 4, 1837, will not be changed II - Whenever the dragoons are dismounted and serve on foot, the established "Rules for the exercise and manœuvres of the U. S. Infantry," published by authority of the War Department, the 10th of April, 1835, will be strictly conformed to.

111 -The Buglers, Drummers, and Fifers, belonging to companies not serving with their colors, must not be separated from their respective companies. IV. When four or more companies are serving at the

head quarters of the regiment, the privates allowed to act as musicians in the Regimental Band will be dropped from the rolls of absent companies, and be all mustered in the companies stationed with the colors. By order of Major General MACOMB:

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

APPOINTMENT.

First Lieut J H Prentiss, 1st artillery, to be Assist ant Adjutant General, with the brevet rank of captain, May 24, 1839, and ordered to report to Major General

SPECIAL ORDERS. No 39, June 8 .- Leave to 2d Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th infantry, extended three months.

Captain S. Mackenzie, 2d artillery, to be relieved by First Lieutenant of the 4th artillery, from recruiting service, at Syracuse, New York, and to join his com-Surgeon Randall relieved from duty at Carlisle Bar-

racks, and to report to the President of the Medical Board; after his examination, to repair to Garey's Ferry for duty.

A detachment of 86 recruits and 7 musicians left New York on the 4th instant, under charge of Captain E K

Smith, 5th infantry, destined to forts Howard and Brady, via Buffalo and the lakes
Forty eight recruits left New Orleans on the 11th of

May, to reinforce the 3d infantry, at Foil Jesup, under charge of Lieut W. H. Gordon.

Ordnance Department, June 7.—Capt. G. D. Ramsay ordered to Camp Washington, as principal ordnance officer to the camp March 9 .- Lieut. A. II. Dearborn ordered to command,

temporarily, of the Baton Ronge arsenal. Medical Staff .- Assistant Surgeon, Th. Henderson, at Fort Monroe, Va , and Assistant Surgeon, J B. Wells, at Washington, to proceed to New York, and report to Surgeon T. G. Mower, President of the Medical Board

SEA STEAMERS - It is understood that the proceedings f the Board, lately in session at Washington, have been approved by the Navy Department, and orders issued to commence immediately the construction of two steam vessels of war-one at New York, and the other at Phi ladelphia. They are to be built upon the same model, and are intended to be as near alike as possible, with the exception of the engines. To test the comparative adof the steamers is to be fitted with two inclined engines, of ten feet stroke; the other vessel to have two vertical engines of the same power, of seven feet stroke.

The dimensions of the hull are reported at-

Length between perpendiculars, 220 Moulded beam. Death of hold. Tonnage, by customhouse measurement, 1,750 tons.

THE LAUNCH OF THE YORKTOWN -This fine sloop o'clock, in the presence of a great number of spectators, who seemed to regard the spectacle with unusual interest. About ten thousand persons of all ages and sexes were present. The Pennsylvania fairly bristled with beauty, and we will venture to say that the gallant Com modore, who was intent upon giving the necessary or-ders for the launch, would have found it more difficult to have managed the crew of the big ship than he did to capture the Epervier or the Nautilus. The whole affair passed off in first rate business style. Every accommodation was afforded the visitors that could be devised; and the shout that hailed the descent of the ship into the waters was fairly won and freely given.

ported in our last as having arrived in the Roads, was visited yesterday by Dr. Hodges, the Health Officer of the port, and it appears that no cases of Yellow Fever

THE DECATER, a new corvette of 16 guns, says the

Journal of Commerce, just constructed at Brooklyn, is

Nonrotk, June 22 .-- The French steamer Meteor, re

nearly ready for sea, having her armament on board

vigor than before.

were on board, as was reported. An Officer died on Wednesday of an affection of the bowels, but no other of the Indians, and of the prostration of the honor of our death had taken place, nor was there any person on the sick list The Meteor left Havana on the 15th instant. She has come up to the bite of Craney Island.

marks, calls her "The Sullican."

She is bound to New York, and has passengers on board .-- Beacon. CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS, NAVAL OFFICERS, AND

SURVEYORS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT. First Comptroller's Office, June 6, 1839. Sir :- From the results of recent trials in the Courts of the U. S., it appears that American vessels, sailing

On full examination of the records of this Department, as construed by the U. States' Courts, subjecting This is the country they have been contending for, vessels, on their arrival, to foreign tonnage and duties, until they are now driven to a nook and corner unin- and in some cases to forfeiture of vessel and cargo; and, while at sea, alienating the American character vessel, and thus losing the wholesome protection of the laws against the revolt of their crews.

Owners and masters of such vessels now in port or by officers of the U. S. Army, who left there six days, which may hereafter arrive, under these circumstances. It is stated that the Indians are coming in peacea- will perceive the necessity of surrendering, or causing to be surrendered, the registers of their vessels, and having them enrolled and licensed according to law, before proceeding to sea, and of pursuing such other measures reality, ended. A morder was committed near Picolata, for their own security as the important interests involved would seem to indicate.

By the 6th section of the act of the 18th of Februa

ry, 1792, if, at the expiration of the year for which the license is given, the vessel be at sea, and the master they will continue in this mind, no one can say. But we shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, deliver to the Collector of the district in which he shall firs have arrived, the license which shall have expired, and make oath that it expired whilst at sea, taking the certificate of the Collector therefor, as provided in the 9th section of the same act, with which to proceed to his proper district, the forfeiture of the vessel and eargo, or payment of foreign tonnage and duties, as the case may e, is avoided The limited duration of the license, as is contended

for by some, would not, therefore, appear to have been a sufficient reason for this clear deviation from existing

Consequently with a view to secure to such enrolled thatized and directed, on application, besides the papers before mentioned, to grant to such vessels general clear yet heard of the peaceful disposition of their former foes.

The Floradians are much dissatisfied at our Government for letting the Indians remain in the Territory, and if the war is not sooner or later revived by the white inha bitants, it will disappoint the predictions of many in of the 21st section of the act cited, require from the mas whose judgment I place great c afidence. The suc es ter that his manifest of outward cargo be verified on oath manner he verified With respect to the cases of vessels sailing under Re-

gisters, which have recently returned from whaling voyages, as well as those of vessels which hereafter may arrive, until further legislation, the existing laws must be enforced as it regards the duty on the tonnage of the vessel, and on the cargo, if it be of dutable character, as well as other legal liabilities, the remedy for relief for any penalty, forler ure or disability incurred by such vessels being in remission by the Secretary of the Treasurv, where his legal power may be extrused, and the case shall justify his interference, or with Congress in regard to the duties.

The papers herein directed to be issued, being such as are made necessary for vessels employed in the foreign trade, with the exception of the permit to touch and trade as prescribed in the Circular of the 28th Decemher. 1793 it is presumed, that Collectors of the Customs will encounter no difficulty in the premises.

Proper notice should, however, be given to the owners and mosters of whaling vessels of the nature and object of these instructions, that they may incur no injury by neglecting to conform to them. It has been made a question whether vessels, sailing

under enrolment and licences, with the papers before enumerated, might not take on board goods to be landed at foreign ports, with the right of drawback. In view of such privilege, none but registered vessels,

under existing laws, being permitted to engage in the foreign trade, it is the opinion of this Department that it cannot be extended to vessels enrolled and licensed. Another matter, as respects vessels enrolled and li censed for the coasting trade, is of sufficient importance to claim your attention.

Frequently applications are made by purchasers of coasting vessels, sold or transferred by process of law, to have them enrolled and licensed, in consequence of former owners withholding the old papers.

The proviso in the act of the 2d of March, 1797, ob-

viates any distinction that may have been taken in practice between these and other vessels, and it is conceived that, if the old papers of such vessels be not surrendered on the change of property, the former owner or owners incur the penalty prescribed in the 14th section of the act of December 31, 1792, to be recovered, with cost of suit.

It is proper to add, that these instructions have the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.
I am, very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, Comptroller. NEW YORK, June 17

AGARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON -The il effects which we have more than once predicted, from the passage of a sumptuary law in Massachusetts, appear to have arrrived. Our accounts from Boston are up to Saturday evening, and from the various newspapers re ceived from that city, we gather that the preceding fortyight hours had been marked by appearances as nearly resembling outrage and violence as they could, without serious actual injury to person or property.

It will be remembered, having been mentioned in the

Dispatch, that in the case of a Mr. Jacobs, convicted of selling houor in a less quantity than fifteen gallons, his Mr. Hallett, instructed him to refuse the payment of the fine, on the ground that the law under which it was imposed, does not confer upon the court any power to enforce it, other than by a civil suit in a justice's court against the property of the defendant. The present law repeals all others, inconsistent with it-self, and the learned gentleman contends that the clauses in the former law providing imprisonment are inconsistent with the present law, which has different penalties. for a different offence. The court after consultation vantages of the two descriptions of engines adopted, one stated that the only question among the justices was, whether the provisions of the former law had been repealed, in which case the court could order imprisonment under the common law. The court wished to settle this doubt by an appeal to the Supreme Court and should therefore postpone the decision till the next Monday at 9 o'clock. The court informed the defendant that there was no doubt his imprisonment would be or dered; the only question being from what source the authority to do it is derived; whether common law or statute. In the mean time it recommended him to an was launched yesterday afternoon between two and three | ply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, to take him before that tribunal.

The court was thronged during the trial, and as many as 6,000 persons were said to be collected in the streets adjacent. When the high sheriff addressed the assembly, he was answered with cheers, and the counsel for the prisoner was frequently interrupted with plaudits. One person was arrested for making a disturbance, and locked up during the hearing, but was discharged on his frankly stating that he merely threatened to slap a man's face who persisted in treading on his toes. defendant left court, he was escorted by his friends to an open barouche, drawn by four white horses, and rode off amid the cheers of the multitude of spectators. In [Nurfolk Beacon, June 18. | all this collection the papers agree that there was no via

On Thursday last, a fine sloop of war was launched at the United States' Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

This vessel, contrary to usage, was not named, but the Portsmouth Journal, from which copy the following re
After the adjournment of the court, and during a

evening there were large collections of people streets, the principal one before the store of Mar "This vessel is one of six experimental shoops, of the Bramball in Dock square-Mr. Manley having app same size, now building at the several navy yards .--Two have been launched, the Marian at Charlestown, and the Decator at New York; a third has just been in Court on a previous - ceasion as a witness in a What the crowd intended to do, we came - but no violence, except outrage on the silence of p was committed. The police were setive, and se twenty persons, apparently the most noisy, of a not so large as the Concord, the last vessel hunched at three were the next day discharged, and the residthis yard, but is pronounced superior to her in point of workmanship. Her length on deck is 117 feet, her d-red to recognize in the sum of \$160 each to keen prace for thirty days. It is said in some papers the breadth 32; her capacity 600 tons. Although pierced for military were ordered to be in readmess-20 guns, she will mount only sixteen--fourteen 32 pound happened to be a parade day of the Lancers, we s that this accidental circumstance gave rise to the re-

We observe some accounts of personal assaults up one or two of the men who have made themselves conspicuous as informers; and that the doors and some individuals have been tarred and feather By the side of a bootmaker's sign, a boot tarred feathered has been hung up; and a prominent gen man engaged in the cause has been hung in effigure city of Boston is just now in a state of tremendous citement; and we shall not be surprised to hear of of frightful violence. The truth of the matter appears to be that the frie

of temperance have placed the authorities precise. the position in which some well meaning but indisc and foolish women put their husbands. They have voked and compelled extreme measures of undoub inexpediency, and are goading on the whole commuto a state of excitement, which will lead to more integer perance and crime than the undisturbed use of alc The system under which the prosecutions conducted is most dastardly and unmanly. Among a "informers" we recognise some names of men who we have respected and do still—but this shall not preve us from denouncing the course they have taken as tordly, craven, and beneath any man;-promoting of trust, engendering hatred-and retarding the progre of temperance a century at least. It may be at a that informers are necessary. So are hangmen -s for ourselves we envy the situation of neither, concing one "instrument of the law" in quite as respectabusiness as the other .- Morning Despatch.

Mysterious .- Mr. Miller of Balt., the young m agent of Mr Steinberger, the Virginia cattle dealer, w. mysteriously disappeared on the 11th, has not been be Fears are beginning to be entertained of his tat-Mr. Steinberger had, and has every confidence in: He paid up his bill at the Astor House, N. Y, on afternoon of the 11th, and was to go to Newark, after a drove, but never has been heard of since brought on a large sum of money to New York, wh was disbursed as directed, and it does not appear that has gone off with any funds of his employer, or oth Baltimore is about to send out Whale Ships-a n line of trade not hitherto embraced in the extensive e

Mr. Secretary Forsyth has passed through New Y. for Boston, and it is said, for Maine, where it is adthere is to be some negotiation about the Northeast

merce of that city .- N Y. Star.

(From the New Orleans Builetin IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Our advices received on Saturday by arrivals : Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz, teem with darkest forebodings to this unfortunate country. F. every State and department accounts of treason and thy were pouring in, and under aggravations that Lear comparison with those tragedies commonly a in old Spain. The Mexican Presidential chair is sinecure at present. Santa Anna wields the iron of command with great dexterity; but his blows are quired to full so thick and heavy, that there is but to hope, that the hero of Vera Cruz will be able to out very long. Already the States of Guanaxuate nalisco, and San Luis de Potosi, have successfully reed his mandates; and at the lates dates, were mal vigorous efforts to reorganize an army, that seems indicate the necessity for the immediate recall of the forces under Bustamente and Arista, to prothe total annihilation of Centralism in the interior F General Urrea the news is not at all without hope. is surrounded by Bustamente and Arista; and night of the 27th ultimo, the latter succeeded in sur-ing and capturing a small fort commanding the entra the river, where lay a trifling and ill-armed school which also fell into his hands without resistance, exwhat the bravery of a single French officer, with five or six of his crew could do-the rest of his das squad surrendering without a blow! The city of I pico is so well fortified by the Federalists, that Bas mente thought it useless to attack it without a means; and accordingly he despatched a brig to V

Cruz for heavy artillery, &c.

We are under obligations to the kindness of Capita
Randal, of the schooner Mobile, from Vera Cruz, box to New York, who touched at the Balize on the 6th is for forwarding us files of the Dinrio del Gobierna, of Mexico, to the 25th ult. Our best acknowledgm are also due to the gentleman who brought up our p ages, for his courtesy and promptness mediately proceeded on her way, all well The Censor of Vera Cruz of the 18th May annous

the arrival of the conducta that morning, with the lowing amount of specie, viz: First instalment of the French indemnity, \$2% From Mexico

\$212 Total. And from the Diario del Gobierno of the 24th, we

that another conducts left the capital that morning Vera Croz; amount unknown. In order that some idea may be formed regarding real state of the interior of Mexico, we translate lowing items from Santa Ana's official Gazette: On the 18th May, the commandant general choosesn and Guanjuato advised the Minister of and Marine that Manuel Vulez, at the head of 300 entered and took possession of Uruapam on the 12th

sides, the Government treops succeeded in disloc them from the forts. "On the 21st the citadel of Guadalniara was bette by an ensign of artillery into the hands of Mantel Garcia Vargas, and other popular leaders of the poin the department of Jalisca. It was immediated risoned by more than 400 Federalists. "About the same time the squadron of opertion

after a severe contest, in which some were killed of

Durango revolted, and openly declared in favor of deralism The above facts, relected from a hundred of a sin description, are enough to make it evident that evel capture of Tampico is not to decide the contest between

the belligerent parties. All the Mexican papers in our possession make mention of the ambassador from Texas.
(From the Louisiana Advertiser, June 13)

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO - Captain ey, of the schooner Emblem, arrived vesterday Matamoras, states that on the 4th inst. (two days ous to his departure) 500 Cumanche Indians att the Mexican residents on the north side of the re-Grande; killed about thirty of them and plunder destroyed every thing they could lay their hands A passenger on board the Emblem, also inforthat Gen Lames had taken possession of the Durango, the capital of the State of that name, an

the town of Satillo, and was marching on Zacat about 200 miles distant from the former place. The whole interior was in arms against the Gov ment, and it was supposed that General Bustana would have to quit his station near Tampico, and ceed to the interior. Matamoras was still in poof the Government party; consisting of about 10 who, instead of rejoicing at the death of Ger were so disgusted with the villainy and cruelty of Ana that it was supposed they would offer their ance to the federal army in case of an attack, was daily expected. A Mexican passenger on laughed at the idea of the Government party entit ng even a hope of ever being able to take possession

HAVANA, June 9, 18

Tampico.

To the Editor of the Mercury:
Sir-1 arrived here on the 6th, in the French Frigate Phaeton, M. Goubin, Commander We eight days from Vera Cruz-having had head a no whole voyage. An arrival from New Orleans) brought papers of that city to the first of June contain remarks, founded on the first ebullition ing evinced at Vera Cruz on hearing that an age of Texas was on board a U.S. vessel of War, in the ters. But it is due the citizens of Vera Cruz, and especially His Excellency Gen. Victoria, Commi of that Department, that I should correct any impression upon this point-as after being a board the beautiful fifty two gun ship Li Monsieur Le Comte Laine, Commander, to w pitality and kindness I am everlastingly ind landed under the sanction of Gen. Victoria, and ed in his city ten days, in the perfect enjoyment liberty; and receiving at his hands the most guished courtesy. It is true, that after several nications with the authorities at Mexico, it was t that I could not be received as the represents Texas. But there was no indignity offered the B turned on board the French Fleet, without my be

It was perhaps expecting too much of Mexico pose she would receive me-inheriting, as they the pride of the Spaniard-Mexico herself have recently been acknowledged by Spain, after yes paration-but Texas is a forward "bantling thought the sooner the mother's eye was met the -if she was to be rejected with frowns, she we plore it - if received with smiles, be gratified. The s, (or has been.) that I have not been received bearer of the Olive Branch from Texas broke-we have done our part, and I flatter my day is not distant, when a definite treaty bound be established between Mexico and Texas, colision

as it must be, by a lasting peace. I am. Sirs. Your most ob't servant. BERNARD E RE